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Dr. L. B. Fisher, president of the college, presided. The program consisted of addresses in a contest for the Peace Prizes offered by Rev. Eugene Bartlett, minister of the Church of the Redeemer, Chicago. The peace flag was lifted over the buildings, and this is, so far as we know, the first college in the land to take this action officially. In the afternoon Hon. Henry Morris, former consul to The Netherlands, presided, and Rev. Eugene Bartlett made the address. Mr. Bartlett is proposing to offer to various American colleges and universities similar prizes for the best essays on international peace and its problems. Hereafter Peace Day will have its regular place upon the calendar of college events.

Benjamin F. Trueblood, Secretary of the American Peace Society, addressed the faculty and students of the State Normal School at Oswego, N. Y., on October 25, on the "International Peace Movement." The address was one in a regular course of lectures on public questions given before the Normal during the year, and was arranged for by Miss C. L. G. Scales of the Department of History. Many of the students showed much interest in the subject of the address, and indicated their wish to acquaint themselves more thoroughly with the movement. Dr. J. B. Poucher, president of the Normal, presided, and heartily commended the subject of the lecture to the careful study of those who heard it.

Mr. Hayne Davis, author of "Among the World's Peace Makers," and secretary of the American Branch of the International Conciliation Association, the only American outside of the official delegates who was at The Hague during the whole of the Conference, is contributing to *The Independent*, New York, a very interesting and instructive series of three articles on "The Second Peace Conference at The Hague." The first of the articles appeared in the issue of *The Independent* for October 31.

The American Branch of the Association for International Conciliation (542 Fifth Avenue, New York) has commenced the publication of a small *Bulletin*. The first number contains an exposition of the Program of the Association, by Baron d'Estournelles de Constant, its founder. In the second issue the Results of the National Arbitration and Peace Congress in New York are discussed by Andrew Carnegie, and in the third Mr. Carnegie's address on "A League of Peace," delivered at the University of St. Andrew's, is published in full.

Mr. Hamilton Holt, managing editor of *The Independent*, who spent considerable time at The Hague during the Conference, has prepared a lecture on "The Federation of the World," for use during the winter. Mr. Holt is an instructive and interesting speaker and thoroughly abreast of the best thought and ideals of the international arbitration and peace movement. We commend this illustrated lecture to the attention of societies, clubs, etc., desiring to hear this important subject intelligently discussed. For dates and terms address Mr. Holt at 130 Fulton St., New York City.

The Texas State Peace Congress.

The program for the Texas State Peace Congress, mentioned in our last issue, has been practically com-

pleted. The Congress — the first State Peace Congress to be held in this country — will open at Baylor University, Waco, on the 19th inst., and will continue for three days. President Brooks of Baylor University, to whose personal initiative and activity the holding of the Congress is due, has found great interest in the enterprise among many prominent Texans.

The program is an unusually well conceived one. The opening meeting on Tuesday, the 19th, will be in charge of the ladies of the Texas Federation of Women's Clubs, who will provide the program.

On Wednesday morning the exercises will be as follows: "Peace in its Relation to Industry," N. M. Washer, president San Antonio Business Men's Club; "The Question of Armaments to be Solved by Civilians," W. H. Atwell, U. S. District Attorney, of Dallas; "International Peace will Promote Universal Peace," Hon. George F. Burgess, Member of Congress of Gonzales; "Why Save Human Life?" Rev. G. W. Truett, pastor First Baptist Church, Dallas; "The Real Spirit of Americanism," Hon. T. M. Campbell, Governor of Texas.

In the afternoon of Wednesday, Benjamin F. Trueblood, secretary of the American Peace Society, will address the Congress on "The United States in the Arbitration and Peace Movement."

On Wednesday evening J. M. Kirwin, rector of St. Mary's Cathedral (Catholic), Galveston, Mrs. Percy V. Pennybacker, author of Pennybacker's History of Texas, Austin, and Clarence Ousley, editor of the *Ft. Worth Record*, will speak respectively on "International Peace a Help to the Small Nations," "Woman's Place in the Promotion of International Peace," and "Why a Texan May Think World Thoughts."

At the Thursday's session T. C. Clyce, president of Austin College, Sherman, Yancy Lewis, ex-dean of the Law Department of the University of Texas, Dallas, P. G. Sears, pastor of Christ's Church, Houston, and Benjamin F. Trueblood, will speak respectively on "Advantages of a Permanent International Court," "The Evolution of the Peace Propaganda," "Is War a Modern National Necessity?" and "The Work of the Hague Conference."

Secretary Root's Instructions to the American Delegates to The Hague.

In an interview with a representative of the New York *Evening Post* on October 20, Secretary Root stated that he had given the following instructions to the American delegates at the Hague Conference:

"In the discussions upon every question it is important to remember that the object of the Conference is agreement, and not compulsion. If such conferences are to be made occasions for trying to force nations into positions which they consider against their interests, the powers cannot be expected to send representatives to them. It is important also that the agreements reached shall be genuine, and not reluctant. Otherwise they will inevitably fail to receive approval when submitted for the ratification of the powers represented. Comparison of views and frank and considerate explanations and discussion may frequently resolve doubts, obviate difficulties,

and lead to real agreement upon matters which at the outset have appeared insurmountable.

"It is not wise, however, to carry this process to the point of irritation. After reasonable discussion, if no agreement is reached, it is better to lay the subject aside or refer it to some future conference in the hope that intermediate consideration may dispose of the objections. Upon some questions where an agreement by only a part of the powers represented would in itself be useful, such an agreement may be made, but it should always be with the most unreserved recognition that the other powers withhold their concurrence with equal propriety and right.

"The immediate results of such a conference must always be limited to a small part of the field which the more sanguine have hoped to see covered; but each successive Conference will make the positions reached in the preceding Conference its point of departure, and will bring to the consideration of further advances towards international agreement opinions affected by the acceptance and application of the previous agreements. Each Conference will inevitably make further progress, and by successive steps results may be accomplished which have formerly appeared impossible.

"You should keep always in mind the promotion of this continuous process through which the progressive development of international justice and peace may be carried on; and you should regard the work of the second Conference, not merely with reference to the definite results to be reached in that Conference, but also with reference to the foundation which may be laid for further results in future conferences. It may well be that among the most valuable services rendered to civilization by this second Conference will be found the progress made in matters upon which the delegates reach no definite agreement.

"With this view you will favor the adoption of a resolution by the Conference providing for the holding of further conferences within fixed periods and arranging the machinery by which such conferences may be called, and the terms of the program may be arranged without awaiting any new and specific initiative on the part of the powers, or any one of them.

ON THE SUBJECT OF ARBITRATION.

"The method in which arbitration can be made more effective, so that nations may be more ready to have recourse to it voluntarily and to enter into treaties by which they bind themselves to submit to it, is indicated by observation of the weakness of the system now apparent. There can be no doubt that the principal objection to arbitration rests, not upon the unwillingness of nations to submit their controversies to impartial arbitration, but upon an apprehension that the arbitrations to which they submit may not be impartial.

"It has been a very general practice for arbitrators to act, not as judges, deciding questions of fact and law upon the record before them, under a sense of judicial responsibility, but as negotiators effecting settlements of the questions brought before them in accordance with the traditions and usages and subject to all the considerations and influences which affect diplomatic agents.

"The two methods are radically different, proceed upon different standards of honorable obligation, and

frequently lead to widely different results. It very frequently happens that a nation which would be very willing to submit its differences to an impartial judicial determination is unwilling to submit them to this kind of diplomatic process. If there could be a tribunal which could pass upon questions between nations with the same impartial and impersonal judgment that the Supreme Court of the United States gives to questions arising between citizens of the different States, or between foreign citizens and citizens of the United States, there can be no doubt that nations would be much more ready to submit their controversies to its decision than they are now to take the chances of arbitration.

"It should be your effort to bring about in the second Conference a development of the Hague tribunal into a permanent tribunal composed of judges who are judicial officers and nothing else, who are paid adequate salaries, who have no other occupation, and who will devote their entire time to the trial and decision of international causes by judicial methods and under a sense of judicial responsibility."

COLLECTION OF DEBTS.

Secretary Root was particularly pleased by the action taken by the Conference in regard to the collection of debts by force. The convention as finally agreed upon at The Hague practically provides for compulsory arbitration of all pecuniary differences arising between powers. In his instructions to the delegates Mr. Root told them to urge the adoption of some such provision as the following:

"The use of force for the collection of a contract debt alleged to be due by the government of any country to a citizen of any other country is not permissible until after:

"(1) The justice and amount of the debt shall have been determined by arbitration, if demanded by the alleged debtor.

"(2) The time and manner of payment, and the security, if any, to be given pending payment, shall have been fixed by arbitration, if demanded by the alleged debtor."

The convention adopted by the Conference was as comprehensive and binding as this. Mr. Root lays particular stress upon the fact that not only shall the "justice and amount" of the debt be determined by arbitration, but "the time and manner of payment." Mr. Root regards the latter provision as of the greatest importance in preventing future difficulties and entanglements such as brought about the present American control of customs in Santo Domingo.

In other interviews Mr. Root has said that "the Conference accomplished more than he had any reason to expect." He attaches special importance to the agreement relative to a permanent international court, on which his instructions to the American delegates were so explicit. Even though the details as to the manner of selecting the judges have yet to be filled in, agreement upon the principle is regarded by him as marking a distinct advance. A great victory, in his judgment, has been won in the agreement to refrain from the forcible collection of contractual debts until arbitration has been tried. In this the nations have really agreed to the obligatory arbitration of all disputes growing out of contractual claims.